Milton Gazette,

ROANOKE ADVERTISER.

"EACH STATE RETAINS EVERY POWER NOT EXPRESSLY [illegible] TO THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED."

VOL. II. EDITED BY M. KENYON. MILTON, N. C. FEBRUARY 21, 1831. PRINTED BY W. D. WEBSTER. NO. 32.

TERMS.—The MILTON GAZETTE & ROANOKE ADVERTISER, is published on every Friday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year payable on the receipt of the first number. No subscription received for a less term than one year. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the papers will be [illegible] accordingly. No paper discontinued [illegible]

[illegible] fourteen lines or less, [illegible] Gazette three times for One [illegible]-Five Cents for every subsequent [illegible] exceeding fourteen lines, [illegible] tion.

The usual allowance will be made to those who Advertise by the year.

N. B. All those who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favour the Gazette with their communications; all of which shall receive the attention due them.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	6	2	33M.
New Moon,	13	7	32E.
First Quarter.	20	10	3E.
Full Moon.	27	9	35E.

D. M.	Day of the Week.	Sun. Rise.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.
21	Friday,	7 4	5[illegible]	morn.
22	Saturady,	7 3	4 57	1 19
23	Sunday,	7 3	4 57	2 25
24	Monday,	7 2	4 58	3 26
25	Tuesday,	7 1	4 59	4 29
26	Wednesday,	7 0	5 0	5 22
27	Thursday,	6 59	5 1	rises.

WINDSOR Chair-Making, &c.

SAMUEL SHELTON, late of Greensborough, presents his compliments to the inhabitants of Milton and its vicinity, and would inform them that he has opened a Shop, nearly opposite the Store of David & William Kyle, in which he carries on

WINDSOR CHAIR-MAKING

in all its branches. He will constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of all kinds of

Chairs, Settees, &c.

and will make to order. to suit customers, and warrant them to be of the best materials and workmanship He will also do all kinds of repairs; also, all kinds of

FANCY AND HOUSE-PAINTING.

He would respectfully invite the attention of such persons as may want any article in his line of business, as he is determined to execute his work equal, if not superior to any in this section of country, and dispose of it on as moderate terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

May, 1830.—48-ts.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has located himself at Weldon, (falls of Roanoke) to transact a general Commission business, to which I shall devote the whole of my attention; my charges for forwarding Cotton, Flour, and Tobacco is as follows:

Cotton per bale	25 cts.
Flour per barrel	10 cts.
Tobacco per hhd.	75 cts.

Articles descending or asscending the River at the usual rates.

M. HUNT.

Oct. 28th 1830.-21-19w.-pd.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being about to remove to Meadsville, Va., have left their accounts in the hands of Thomas L. Stevens, Esq., Milton, who is authorised to receive payment and grant receipts. All those indebted, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment.

AVERY & RICHMOND.

Nov. 26th, 1830.

FIVE THOUSAND BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED, for which the highest cash price will be given. For further particulars inqure at the Milton Mills.

Nov. 1830 ----23--tf.

☞ CASH! CASH! CASH ☜

I WILL pay the highest market price in Cash, for *any quantity* of Cotton, in the seed, delivered to me in Milton.

EBENEZER S. JONES.

Oct. 13th.---19--tf.

WE have a first rate JACK, of approved stock and surety, that we will stand in the neighbourhood of Milton, the coming season, upon reasonable terms.

W. HERRING & R. YARBROUGH.

CORN FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell 200 Barrels of Corn. Terms cash or credit, with bond, &c.

RICHARD I. SMITH.

Hyco, Caswell, N. C. Nov. 12th.—33.

To the Grammarians of Milton and the adjacent country:

YOU are hereby informed, that at the Gazette Office, is kept for sale a parcel of Pamphlets, published as an introduction to the study of the English language, upon a plan never before practised by any Grammarians in the country. It contains about 24 pages of practical Grammar; the pieces selected from some of the most distinguished British Poets, who have ever been renowned for their classical knowledge; and their style of writing has justly been esteemed the pride and boast of English Literature. From long experience as a Teacher, in both the ancient and modern mode of communicating a knowledge of that most important branch of education, I can cheerfully acknowledge Mr. Barrett's as the most sure, economical and expeditious mode of teaching English Grammar, that has ever come within my knowledge; therefore I earnestly recommend it to Teachers and Tutoresses to procure the books (which can at any time be had at this office, at a low price,) and make the experiment.

E. T. FOWLKES.

Gazette Office, Milton, N. C. 1830.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public, as a general Commission Agent. ANDREW S. HOLDERBY.

Refer to

Messrs Dunns & McIlwain, Petersburg.
" Nelson, Boswell & Co.
" Follet & Moore.

Petersburg, Va. Oct. 1830

Caswell Court House Academy

THE exercises of this Seminary, will be re-commenced on the second Monday of January next, under the immediate superintendance and tution of the Rev. John Warnock, as principal, assisted by Mr. Major C. Lea, in the English department. The course of Education adopted preparatory to entering the University. Mr. Warnock's recommendations shew him to be amply qualified not only by his literary acquirements but also by his moral worth to preside even the instruction of youth. Boarding may be obtained in the most respectable families at from 5 to 6 dollars per month.

Caswell C. H. Dec. 11th 1830.—28-5t.

THE business of SHOEMAKING in ALL ITS BRANCHES will be conducted by the subscriber in the white house nearly opposite the store of S. Watkins &co.—Work will be warranted of the first material and of the first quality. Without a puff, it cannot be beaten in the southern country.

J. O. BRACKEN.

N. B. Three, or four first rate journeymen will meet with constant employ and prompt pay by applying to. J. O. B.

STRAYED,

A bay mare about nine years old, some white spots near the shoulders, occasioned by the collar, a small rose on the left side of the neck, which is white, about the size of a nincpenee; I got her of David Brandon. It is possible she may have strayed towards Caswell Court-House.

JOHN. E. ELLIOTT.

Dec. 25th, 1830.—29.

BANK OF NEWBERN.

JANUARY 18th, 1830.

Resolved, That on every Renewal of an accommodation debt, there shall be required a payment of five per cent. on the amount due on the 8th February, 1830—so that the whole debt may be extinguished in twenty payments, or less.

Resolved, That if any Note shall remain unrenewed for thirty days after it becomes due, it shall be the duty of the Cashier or Agent to commence suit forthwith; that after a suit be commenced, no Renewal shall be allowed but upon the payment of at least ten per cent. for every ninety days of delinquency.

Resolved, That no new loan shall be made in any case, on any other understanding than to be wholly paid at maturity; or at farthest, in three equal instalments of ninety days.

The Cashiers and Agents are directed to make known the above Resolutions to the Debtors of the Bank.

By Order,

JNO. W. GUION, *Cashier.*

OFFICE BANK OF NEWBERN, MILTON, 7th July 1830.

The Dealers at this office will attend to the above Resolutions.

ALEX. HENDERSON, *Agent.*

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The bill to direct the [illegible] laws of this State, and to [illegible] 1828 inclusive [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Liberia—the bill to repeal the 8th section of an act passed in 1827, giving the Superior Court of law, exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of divorce—the bill amendatory of the laws concerning roads—the bill to provide for the securing and collecting of debts in certain cases therein mentioned—the bill for the promotion of the Literary Fund—the bill to appoint a Superintendant of Public Works, and to establish a board for the management thereof and the bill to amend the 20th section of an act passed in 1777 for establishing Courts of Law and regulating the proceedings therein, were respectively read the third time and *postponed indefinitely.*

Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, presented a series of Resolutions concerning in those from the Legislature of Alabama which recommend the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency in highly approbatory language & calling on the Legislature of North-Carolina to imitate the example of Alabama. Mr. Martin moved that they lie on the table until the 3d Monday of November next. Negatived 38 to 19. On motion of Mr. M'Kay, the said Resolutions were committed to a select committee, with instructions to report thereon as soon as convenient. This Committee consisted of Messrs. Hinton of Beaufort, M'Kay, Spaight, Meares and Martin.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, from the select Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a Resolution declaring that the confidence reposed by the people of the State of North-Carolina in the wisdom and patriotism of Andrew Jackson and which induced them to yield him their almost undivided support at the last Presidential election, remains unimpaired, from the course which he has pursued. Mr. Spaight moved to amend it by adding a clause recommending Gen. Jackson for re-election, which was negatived 32 to 23.

Resolutions were received from the House of Commons, approbating the course of policy pursued by President Jackson and recommending him for re-election. On motion of Mr. Martin, they were laid upon the table,—Ayes 32,—Nays, 25.

Friday, Jan. 7.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to ballot immediately for a Board of Internal Improvement, for the ensuing year, and stating that Louis D. Henry, Cadwallader Jones and Thomas Dozier are in nomination.—The Senate refused to elect any Board for the ensuing year.

Mr. Askew, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens in the county of Burke, praying for the establishment of a Medical Board, made a report asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, on the ground that too little time remained for the due consideration of so important a subject.

The Resolutions passed by Senate, approving the acts of the administration, were returned from the House of Commons, with an amendment setting forth the great necessity which exists for the re-election of General Jackson. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment 24 to 20, and the House of Commons were so informed The House returned a message insisting on their amendment. On motion of Mr. McKay, the Resolutions were ordered to lie upon the table, Ayes 20, Noes 16.

Saturday, Jan. 8.

After an interchange of Messages between the two Houses, stating that all the business before them had been brought to a close, on motion of Mr. Matthews, a Resolution was *unanimously* adopted, returning the thanks of the Senate to David F. Caldwell, their Speaker, for the able impartial and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair. The Speaker returned his acknowledgements in a neat and appropriate address, and then adjourned the Senate *sine die.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, January, 5

The following communication was received from the Governor by his private Secretary, Mr. Muse, which was read and transmitted to the Senate:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE JAN. 4 1831.

The Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,—Since my last communication to the General Assembly, I have received from the Governor of Alabama, the enclosed resolutions of the Legislature of that State, aprroving the conduct of Andrew Jackson; and recommending his re-election as President of the United States.

I have great pleasure in laying before you for your consideration, this evidence of [illegible]

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

M. STOKES.

Thursday January 6.

The resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. Sawyer, were, on motion of Mr. Bynum, taken up and considered; and after undergoing sundry amendments and modifications as proposed by Messrs. Henry Bragg and Sawyer, they were submitted to the House in the following words, viz.

Whereas the President of the United States, at the last session of Congress, rejected, as unconstitutional, an appropriation to the Maysville Turnpike Road, thereby incurring the denunciations of those who advocate an unlimited discretion in Congress to appropriate the public money to internal improvements—a direction, in the opinion of this General Assembly, alike impolitic and dangerous to the sovereignty of the States; and whereas the freemen of North Carolina united with others in the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, under the full expectation of his reforming abuses and restoring the Constitution to its original purity.

Be it therefore resolved, &c. That Andrew Jackson is entitled to the approbation of this General Assembly, for the firm and sound exercise of his constitutional privilege in the rejection of the Maysville Turnpike Road Bill and others of a similar character.

Resolved, that the general policy and prominent measures of the present Administration meet the approbation and support of this General Assembly.

Resolved, That the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the elevated station he now occupies so honorably to himself and so usefully to the country, is an object, under existing circumstances, peculiarly to be desired and highly necessary to preserve the harmony and promote the interest of this Union.

Resolved further, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the President of the United States.

These resolutions were adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrenc—yeas 97, nays 9.

Saturday, January 8.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby presented to the Honorable Charles Fisher, Speaker thereof, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair during the present session.

Whereupon the Speaker made his acknowledgements to the House in the following appropriate address, and then adjourned the same *sine die.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The resolution which you have just adopted in such flattering terms, approving of my conduct as presiding officer of this House, fills my bosom with the warmest emotions of gratitude. I am too sensible of my deficiencies, for a moment to fancy that I merit all the resolutions would express, but so far as it speaks of my impartiality, I feel that it is not undeserved; for, from this chair, I have known no man, but as a member of the House of Commons.

We are about to separate, many of us, no doubt, never to meet again. There is something melancholy in the thought, and to me it would be painful, but for the accompanying reflection, that we are returning to our constituents, and each to his own fire-side and domestic circle. There is something, too, interesting and cheering in witnessing this practical operation of one branch of our political system, and in contrasting it with what is now going on in the government of either nations.

While Europe is tremulous throughout her whole extent—her governments standing on the brink of moral volcanoes—quaking with fear and trembling with apprehension—her Legislatures, such only in name, assembling amidst the cries of the people, the roll of drums, and the din of arms—what is our happy condition? We, the representatives of the people one of the Sovereign States of this great Confederacy, have met together in peace, and harmony have legislated on the wants of our constituents, and now are ready to fall back, and be lost in the great mass of the people—laying aside our brief authority with as much ease as the way-faring man throws off his cloak at the close of day. If, at times, small excitements spring up [illegible] us, what are they but the breeze [illegible] that scatters the mists, and purifies [illegible] cal atmosphere?

We owe these blessings [illegible] tue and patriotism of the [illegible] than to the wisdom and [illegible] went before us, and [illegible] That this may long be [illegible] beloved country, may He [illegible] grant.

Before I bid you adieu, I must thank you for the indulgence and kind forbearance extended towards me during the whole of this long and laborious session; and if, in the course of my duties, I have said or done aught to wound the feelings of a single member, I pray you to believe it was done without intention.

That you may reach your homes in safety and find all well, is the fervent wish of my heart.

CAPTIONS

of the laws passed at the Legislature of 1830—31.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to extend the provisions of an act passed in the year 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to land in this State. [Extends the provisions of the act of 1822 to the year 1825.]

2. To amend an act passed in the year 1762 chap. 5, sec. 25, prescribing the mode in which Apprentice bonds shall be taken. [Provides such bonds shall be made payable to the Governor and his successors in office.]

3. Concerning the distribution of the public arms to the police authorities, and to provide in case of invasion or insurrection.

4. To explain and amend an act to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of Government, passed in the year 1822, so far as respects artificial curosities. [Useful inventions not to be considered artificial curiosities.]

5. For the more perfect administration of of justice in capital cases. [Judges shall have power, when the trial of a capital case has beeen commenced, to adjourn Court from day to day until the finding of the Jury, and rendering the judgment of the law thereon.]

6. Concerning the summoning of Jurors. [Provides that it shall not be lawful for Sheriffs to summon freeholders of any other than their own county as jurors and talesmen, except in capital cases.]

7. To repeal the second section of an act, to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, passed in the year 1822, and to amend the provisions of said act.

8. To prevent all persons from teaching Slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted. [Any white person teaching a slave to read or write, to be subject to fine or imprisonment; any free person of color convicted of the same, to be whiped, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.]

9. To enact with sundry alterations and additions "an act to inc[illegible] Petersburg Rail Road Comp[illegible] the Legislature of Virgini[illegible] February, 1830. [T[illegible] Company the right of p[illegible] State to the Roanoke River.]

10. To enlarge the capital stock of the Plymouth Turnpike Company, and for other purposes.

11. To regulate the emancipation of Slaves within this State. Persons wishing to emancipate, are to file a petition in the Superior Court, and the Court is only to give permission to emancipate any slave, on condition that the owner has given public notice of his intention and shall enter into a bond of $1000 with security, payable to the Governor, for each slave to be emancipated, for the good behavior of such slave while in the State, and that he leave the same within ninety days and never return.]

12. To exempt the books therein mentioned from execution. [Exempts one bible, prayer book, testament and necessary school books in each family, from execution.]

13. To prevent the burning of Court-Houses and other Public Buildings.—[Punishes the burning of the same with death, without the benefit of clergy, and the attempt to burn. with whipping, pillory, fine and imprisonment.]

14. To repeal the second section of an act passed in 1806, to revise the Militia laws of this State. Provides that any inhabitant of this State, opposed from conscientious

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scruples to bearing arms, shall be exempt from performing militia service, except in time of insurrection and invasion, upon paying a tax of $2 50 annually; in lieu for such services.]

15. To amend an act passed in 1829, to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the several counties within this State, in the free white men thereof. [Provides that the Sheriffs elected shall give bonds under the same rules prescribed by the before recited act, on or before 4 o'clock on the second day of court; in case a majority of acting Justices are not present, then by 2 o'clock of the third day. or the magistrates are to elect. No former Sheriff to be permitted to execute his bonds, until he shows the court that he has accounted for all taxes collected by him. No person to be eligible, who [illegible] not held the freehold required for six months immediately preceding the elec-

[illegible]nd an act passed in 1829, ch. [illegible]r the distribution of negroes [illegible]hattel property held in common. [illegible]n a petition is filed for [illegible]attel property and the [illegible] Clerk of said [illegible] appointed by [illegible]ng thirty days notice, [illegible] and execute titles to the same.]

17. To exempt lessees of Gold Mines, in certain cases, from liability as co-partners. [Provides that no lessee of property for mining purposes, although he may receive a portion of the profits shall be held as a partner unless an express stipulation that that effect, be contained in the lease.]

18. Directing the manner in which Jurors may be summoned in certain cases. [Authorises the Judge of any Superior Court to issue a special venire during the term, returnable *instanter*.]

19. For the distribution of a "System of instructions for the Militia Infantry," and a "System of exercise and instructions of Field Artillery, including manoeuvres for Light or Horse Artillery," among the several militia officers. [Prescribes the mode of distributing thess works, printed by order of Congress.]

20. Declaring that the repeal of Statute shall not effect suits brought before the repeal.

21. For the relief of the Univerity, from the Literary Fund—which loan shall create a lieu upon the property of the Institution.]

22. To amend an act passed in 1828, amendatory of an act passed 1800, concerning wrecks. [Divides the sea coast in Hyde into three districts, with a wreck master to each.]

23. Authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take the acknowledgement and proof of deeds and instruments under seal and despositions. [Gives Governor the power of appointing one or more commissioners in each State, for this purpose.]

24. To amend an act passed in 1820, concerning the entry of land in this States. [Makes it lawful for entry takers to receive entries of Marsh or Swamp Lands, where the quantity in any one marsh or swamp, does not exceed 2000 acres.]

25. To prohibit the circulation in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of Bank Notes of other States, under the denomination of Five dollars. [The period fixed on, is the 4th day of July 1832.]

26. Fixing the fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and Sheriffs fees.

27. To prevent the gaming of Slaves, and to prevent free persons from gaming with them, or suffering them to game in their houses. [Subjects slaves and free negroes offending to a whipping, and white persons to imprisonment.]

28 To amend an act passed in 1826, to prohibit the trading with Slaves except in the manner prescribed. [The amendment is merely verbal.]

29. To amend an act passed in 1819, giving the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions [illegible]egulate separate elections [illegible]

[illegible] preservation of the P[illegible] city of Raleigh. [Authoriz[illegible] Secretary and Treasurer to contra[illegible] covering the Capitol with copper, tin, or zinc &c.]

31. To prevent the circulation of seditious publications in this State and for other purposes. [Makes it death without benefit of Clergy, for any person to circulate knowingly, any publications the evident tendency of which is to excite conspiracy or dissatisfaction amongst slaves. Any person endeavoring to persuade slaves to conspire or rebel, to be whipped and imprisoned for the first offence and for the second, to suffer death.]

32. Authorising the Governor to dismiss Field Officers, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

33. For the regulation of Patrols.—[Makes it the duty of County Courts to appoint annually a Committee in each Captain's district who are to employ such number of persons as they may think necessary to patrol in said district.]

34. To extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain cases. [Gives them the power to vacate patents which have been obtained through fraud or false suggestion.

35. To prohibit free persons of color from peddling and hawking, out of the county in which they reside. The violation of this law punishable by fine and imprisonment.]

36. To prevent the intermarriage of free persons of color with slaves.

37. Authorising and directing the Public treasurer to make sale of certain lands owned by the State.

38. To amend an act passed in 1818, regulating the inspection of Staves, and for other purposes.

39. To amend and enlarge the Charter of the Matamuskeete Lake Canal Company, granted to said Company in 1828.

21st CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

Friday, December 31.

Mr. Sanford presented a memorial unanimously adopted at a general meeting of the citizens of New-York, eloquently urging the justice of liquidating the claims of James Monroe, late President of the United States, as set forth in his recent memorial to Congress. The Memorial, together with the Resolutions which accompanied it, was laid upon the table.

The joint resolution [illegible] amendatory of the Constitution in relation to the Presidential terms of service, submitted on Wednesday by Mr. Dickerson, was read a second time, and referred to a select nommittee, consisting of Mr. Dickerson, Mr. White, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Barnet, and Mr. Knight.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive Business, and remained upwards of three hours with closed doors.

Monday, January 3.

The Vice-President of the United States appeared and took the Chair as President of the Senate.

Mr. Livingston submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That nothing continued in any of the rules for conducting impeachments, made on the eleventh day May, 1830, shall be construed as to prevent any Senator, when he shall give his vote on the question of guilty or not guilty on any article in an impeachment, from assigning his reasons for such vote.

On motion of Mr. Tazewell, the Senate resolved itself into High Court of Impeachment.

In consequence, it is supposed, of the death of a daughter of Mr. Wirt the leading Counsel of Judge Peck, the Court of Impeachment, on motion of Mr. Tazewell adjourned to twolve o'clock on Wednesday next.

Tuesday, January 4.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Livingston, explaining the rules to conduct impeachments, so as to allow any Senator to assign his reasons for his vote on the question of guilty or not guilty, was taken up, and at suggestion of Mr. Forsyth, was laid upon the table until to-morrow.

Most of the day was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

Wednesday, January 5.

At twelve o'clock, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment. The managers of the House of Representatives, and the respondent and his counsel, having taken their seats.

Mr. Meredith rose and opened the grounds of defence at considerable length.

Robert Wash, Esq. a Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was then called, in behalf of the respondent. At the conclusion of his testimony, the Court adjourned over till twelve, and the Senate till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 31.

The question being taken on the proposed reference it was agreed to.

The House took up the bill, reported at last session, in favor of James Monroe, allowing him the sum of $67. 980 96.—Mr. Mercer explained the merits of the bill at length, and advocated its passage with his usual eloquence.

Mr. Coke, of Virginia, expressing a desire for further examination of this subject, moved for the rising of the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee rose, and the House immediately adjourned (to Monday.)

Monday, January 3.

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, submitted the following Resolution, which lies one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if in his opinion it may be done without injury to the public interest) copies of the correspondence which may have been laid betwaen the American Minister at London and the Government of his British Majesty, since the 4t day of March, 1829, relative to the opening of the Ports of the United States to British vessels coming from the British West India Colonies, and relative to the terms and conditions on which the importation into the said Colonies, of productions of the United States may be allowed in American vessels.

Tuesday, January 4.

Mr. Storrs, from the Select Committee appointed on the President's Message relative to the Fifth Census, reported the following bill:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That it shall & may be lawful for such of the Assistants to the Marshals in the respective States and Territories, who have not, before the passage of this act, made their respective returns to such Marshals, under the act hereby amended, to complete their operations and make their returns under the said act, at any time before the first day of June, 1831; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to release such Assistants from the penalties contained in the act aforesaid, unless their returns shall be made within the time prescribed in this act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Carson, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an Assay Office in the gold region in the South.

Wednesday, January 5.

Mr. Tucker submitted the following resolutions, which he intended to offer as an amendment to the joint resolution reported by Mr. McDuffie, to amend the Constitution of the United States [illegible] that resolution shall come up [illegible]:

Resolved, "That no person who shall hereafter be elected President of the United States, and who shall accept the same, or exercise the powers thereof, shall be again eligible to said office.

Resolved, That any person who shall be elected President of the United States, after the 4th day of March 1833, shall hold his office for the term of five years.

Mr. Chilton, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Expenditures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting some regulation by which members of each branch of the National Legislature shall receive the allowance of eight dollars per day, only for the number of days of each session on which they shall have been in actual attendance upon the service of the House to which they may belong—unless absent by reason of sickness, or by leave of the House; or when the same shall not be in session.

The question on agreeing to [illegible] resolution was decided as follows:—Yeas 157 Noes 21.

FOREIGN.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

New-York, January 3.—By the arrival this morning of the packet ship John Jay, from Liverpool, in thirty days, we have received our files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 7th of December, inclusive, and Liverpool papers to the 9th of the same month.

The apprehensions in France of hostilities from the northern powers seem to have subsided. The assurances given by the French Ministry, that they had received from those powers the most positive and satisfactory explanations on the subject, have quieted the alarm which for a few days prevailed. The armaments preparing are not looked upon as demonstrations of hostility, but as measures of precaution entered into from a natural distrust of the consequences which may result from the present agitated state of Europe and the obvious necessity of keeping on foot a force sufficient to preserve the public tranquility. Mr. Lafitte's speech, giving these assurances, will be found among the extracts below. In the same debate, Marshal Soult expressed himself in similar terms. The determination in France now seems to be, to be prepared as well as her neighbors.

The English journals are discussing the projects of retrenchment said to be forming by the new administration. A plan, says the London Morning Herald, for reducing the salaries of the Custom House officers, is nearly completed by the ministry. It will affect only those who receive more than £200 a year The salaries of Treasury and Vice Treasurer of Ireland are, as stated by Mr. Spring Rice in the House of Commons on the 6th of December, to be considerably reduced The London Courier has the following remarks on this subject:

"We are quite sure that, as far as the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel were concerned, there was as strong a disposition to put an end to the profligate expenditure complained of as any minster could entertain, but the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel had undertaken a task which, by themselves, they could not sustain, and therefore the amount of benefit was comparatively limited. The *Black Book* of sinecures and unmerited pensions was not to be destroyed without a desperate conflict with the legislative genii who had it under charge; and neither the Duke nor Sir. R. Peel had searched in the right place for the talisman which was to force the gates of corruption. That talisman was public opinion; and, unfortunately for the Duke's administration, he had lost all hope of obtaining it from the moment when he entered into that unnatural coalition, by which he bound himself to resist Parliamentary Reform, and, therefore, by implication, to uphold many of the vices of the present system.—Respected and admired as the Duke of Wellington was, he had only to tell the King and the nation that he was a reformer at heart to have made himself independent of any parliamentary faction, and if he called upon public opinion instead of the Ultras to procure majorities, he would at this moment have been at the head of a Reforming Admintstration bleed with the affections of his Sovereign and the people. But what the Duke wished, yet, under an erroneous policy, could not do as a Minister, he may yet assist in accomplishing as a Senator.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Boston, January 5—By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the British Mail Packet, which left Falmouth Dec. 10, London papers of Dec. 8, have been received.

The commander of the Dutch fleet before Antwerp, had allowed the merchant men in the basin at Antwerp to proceed to sea.

The King of England, on the 7th Dec. was waited on by various societies of traders, manufactures, and friendly institutions, to the number of 8 or 10,000, who presented him an address.

On the 8th, a great sensation was created by the arrest (in the House of Lords) of a person who had been loitering about there. One of the messengers had told him that he could not be permitted there, upon which he drew a pistol, and snapped it at the messenger's head. A large new butcher's knife was found on his person, and he was under examination before Sis Richard Birnie. From his conduct he is believed to be a maniac.

A conferrence of the embassadors of the powers on the affairs of Belgium, was held at London, Dec. 6.—France, Austria, Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, and England, were represented.

The counsel for the Ex-Ministers of Charles X have requested of the Paris newspapers, a suspension of a public discussion of their case until after the trial be completed.

Letters from Paris, say that an alliance offensive and defensive between France and England is in agitation.

Antwerp, Dec. 4.—The *Breda Courant* says the following are the principal articles of the Convention concluded at London,

1st. That the citadel of Antwerp should remain in our possession, and shall be occupied by our troops. It is added that a corps of British troops will come to occupy the city of Antwerp.

2d. That Maestricht shall remain to us, and that Venloo shall be restored. The Prince of Saxe Weimar will fix his head quarters there.

3d. That the fortresses of Belgium on the North and East frontiers shall be occupied by the troops of the Allied powers.

Paris Dec. 6.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—On the levy of 80,000 men, M. Mardier de Montjau said, that he opposed 80,000 men, because he wished 120,000. The only reproach he had against the ministry is not to have called for more money and men.

Marshal Soult said that 120,000 men were not wanted. That the Government had every means to put the army in a respectable and formidable state, and that *it was persuaded, no war would take place.* Nevertheless we are prepared, and taking every measure to ensure success, *should war break out.* But, I repeat, we do not require any augmentation. The enthusiasm in the Department is such that that number will be exceeded by the voluntary enlistments. And there is hardly a Conscript that has not joined his regiment with the greatest alacrity.

Audry de Puiraveau was in favor of strengthening the National Guards. We cannot rely on the promises of foreign powers. England is interested in the war.

M. Jars said war was a legacy of barbarous times.

You cannot wish for war, and in order to preserve peace you are ready to make every sacrifices.

Gen. Richardson recommended the occupation of Belgium by France. He supplicated France not to trust too highly the assurances of England. Remember, said he her conduct towards Denmark, England is always guided by private interests. Let us not be deceived by the sympathy shewn for our revolution by the English people

The Nation applauded the revolution of 1789, but England nevertheless waged against us a war of extermination. England will never allow France to take Belgium. She would willingly give up Ireland to have the harbor of Antwep filled up. Financial embarrassments alone prevent her going to war. She prevails on us to reject the *offer of a nation of brothers, who want to join us.* She will make war when she can do it at her ease and with perfect convenience.

M, Sebastiani. Minister of foreign affairs said the armaments in the North were the consequence of error and not indications of war. England was no longer actuated by hatred against France. She was the first to admire our moderation and increasing power. We have, he repeated, the most positive hopes that peace will de preserved. The Chamber then voted the law.

A BILL *to exempt from execution a Certain portion of the land of the Citizens of North Carolina.*

Be it enacted by the General assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.

That from and after the fourth day of July next every debtor shall be entitled to a homestead freehold out of his lands which shall be exempt from execution for any debt contracted after that period. The same shall consist, if in the County, of fifty acres of land should the debtor owe so much; if he owns a less quantity of the whole, and shall include the dwelling house necessary outhouse, barn, cribs, and stables. When it is situated in a town it shall not exceed the dwelling house and lot and the houses necessary to tes use of the dwelling house and shall be laid off in manner following.

The debtor may file his petition in the Superior or County Court of the County in which the land lies praying to have a homestead freehold laid off in such lands as his petition may designate, and thereupon the Court shall direct the Sheriff to summons three intelligent, prudent and disinterested freeholders, who shall on oath allot to such petitioner by metes and bounds in one body a freehold as aforesaid and shall make return thereof in writing to said Court, and the same shall be registered in the Registers office of said County, Provided that in laying off such homestead freehold due regard shall in all cases be paid to the rights of creditors and to the necessary and reasonable support, and comfort of the debtor and his family according to their station and condition in life.

Be it further enacted, That if any debtor shall be taken under a *capias ad satisfaciendum* for any debt contracted as aforesaid the same shall be excepted in the oath of the insolvent, Provided that if any person takes the benefit of the insolvent laws reserving the said freehold, ane shall afterwards convey or dispose of the same, he shall be subject to be again arrested by a *capias ad satisfaciendum* in the same way as if he had been discharged nor shall any conveyance by the husband of said freehold be valid without the consent of the wife as in cases of conveying the wifes land.

Be it further enacted, That the rents issues and profits of any homestead freehold shall likewise be exempt from execution in like manner as the freehold itself.

Be it further enacted, That whenever an execution shall issue to any officer requiring him to sell the lands of any debtor, who shall not have had his homestead freehold laid off the said officer shall summons there freeholders qualified as above mentioned, who shall before any sale is made lay off the said freehold in manner aforesaid, and shall return their proceedings in writing to the Clerk of the County Court, and the same shall be registered as aforesaid, any officer guilty of any refusal or neglect of duty under this act shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in office.

Be it further enacted, That the Sheriff, Clerks and Registers shall have the same fees as are now allowed by law for analogous services.

Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any note or bond given in payment of or in substitution for any debt existing previous to the fourth of July next.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Notwithstanding the deafening shouts of the Opposition, and the oppressive labor of recording their victories, it seems that the popularity of General Jackson's Administration is gradually and certainly increasing.

In the present Congress, the members of the Senate rank 26 for the Administration and 22 against it. In the next Congress, (supposing that Kentucky and Louisiana, each of which have a Senator to elect this winter, should elect Senators opposed to the Administration) parties will stand 28 for the Administration, and 20 Opposition.

The following table is believed to be correct:

	Administration.	Opposition
Maine		2
Vermont		2
Massachusetts		2
Connecticut		2
Rhode Island		2
N. Hampshire	1	1
New York	2	
New Jersey	1	2
Pennsylvania	2	
Maryland	1	1
Delaware		2
Virginia	2	
N. Carolina	2	
S. Carolina	2	
Georgia	2	
Alabama	2	
Mississippi	2	
Louisiana	1	1
Tennessee	2	
Kentucky	1	1
Missouri	2	
Illinois	2	
Indiana	1	1
Ohio		2
	28	20

But it is believed, that Kentucky will elect a friend of the Administration, probably Col. Richard W. Johnston, as her Senator. If she does, the Senate will stand 29 and 19.

EXCESSIVELY POLITE.

There are some Frenchmen in whom the habits of Politeness are so strong, that on no occasion do they deviate from them. During the recent revolution, the rooms occupied by an English gentleman who resided at Paris, were visited by some Frenchmen of respectable appearance, who, after having knocked at the door and apologized for the intrusion begged in the most polite manner, "qu'il leur seriot permis deteur quelques suisses de la fenetre de sa maison,"—that he would permit them to shoot a few Swiss from the window. He could scarcely have refused any request urged in so easy and polite a manner. "Volontiers, Messieurs, autant que vous vous drez," was the reply; "Most willingly, gentlemen, as many as you please." They accordingly stationed themselves at the windows, and did shoot a few—Examiner.

West India Trade.—The British Government has revoked its order in council, agreeably to the arrangement made with Mr. Mr. Lane, and the trade between the United States and the British West Indies is now open.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

MILTON:

Friday.....January 21, 1831.

FROST & SNOW STORM.

On Wednesday and Thursday last week we had a pretty smart Frost, which was followed by a fall of Snow on Friday morning to the depth of two inches; and, from the lowering appearance of the Clouds, which were driven during the day almost from every point of the Compass, and were finally settled down from the North East; we were plainly told of the approach of more Snow. By next morning it had reached an average depth of six or seven inches, a circumstance rather unusal in this Latitude and has not been equalled since the winter of 1825. It was a remarkable fact, that the deep [redacted] followed a [redacted] few days previ[redacted] the depth of 18 or 20 inc[redacted]ach of this, and the previous [redacted] weather might have been foreseen with considerable certainty after experincing such a deprivation of caloric from our atmosphere as followed the late wide spread Thunder storm and high Wind. This, during the midst of Winter, is a sure consequence of storms of that sort; when the absence of the Sun, and the oblique direction of his rays on the Earth's surface, almost preclude the possibility of any sudden accumulation of heat in our atmosphere during that dreary season. After such a dispersion of heat, therefore, it is not till the Sun has attained a much higher altitude than he has at present that we are to expect the mild and genial Temperature of Spring which in a great measure breathed on us during the January of last year.

THE SLEIGH RIDE.

We were much amused with the appearance of a Sleigh in the streets of Milton on Wednesday last, with several *Big Tom Boys* in it. It is now 13 years since we have seen a sleigh:—and were it not for the name, should hardly have recognized the vehicle as such. It scraped the dirt heavily, and amused the children, both grown and not grown. We are told that it was *wrecked* in a *gully* some miles from town on the following night. Like Jonah's Gourd it was produced in one night, and lasted but a day.

To correspondents.—We have several communications on hand; neither of which is admissible. One, in particular, we have had two weeks, the article is of a personal nature, and is without even a *fictitious* signature. We cannot suffer our paper to become the vehicle of personal wrangling, without a *real* name, & the *cash*; & when such articles are not *welcome*.

☞ The Quarter in the Post Office in Milton, ended the 31st December. Those indebted for postage on letters or papers will no doubt, make immediate payment otherwise their credit will be stopped.

M. KENYON. P. M.

January, 6th 1831.

FOR THE MILTON GAZETTE.

A Subscription for a sweepstake for Colts & Fillies three years old next spring, mile heats, best two in three, four or more to make a race, free for any that never won a race, to be entered and named on or before the first day of March next, to be run over the Milton Course on the 3d. thursday in may is now in the hands of the Editor of the Milton Gazette, three gentlemen have already set their names to it and it is believed a number of others will do the same on the first opportunity, as there are a number of fine Colts in the County. Gentlemen living at a distance who may wish to try their colts in in the spring can enter them by addressing a letter to the Editor of this paper.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 29.

CAPPS' MINE.

This Mine is now worked by a Salisbury Company, who have leased it for a term of years. The following can be depended on as a correct statement of the product of the Mine at this time. Of the hands employed there are 38 negroes, 10 of whom are women which includes all that are employed about the establishment—the capital invested is $20,000 and the weekly product of Gold is from eight to nine hundred pennyweights, The expenses per week are $125. One sixth of the product of the Mine is paid to the hands of the late James Capps. A steam engine, of 14 horse power, has been put up at the Mine which is applied to pumping water from a shaft 90 feet in debth—the engine also works two mills for grinding the ore, on some of the late plans. The engine consumes one and a half cords of wood in 24 hours.

At the Mine they are 75 feet deep from the surface on the principle vein, which is not so rich as it has been, but the ore is more abundant and the vein more extensive. It was stated to us about a week ago, that the last three feet in depth on the vein had produced as large an amount of Gold as any former three feet in the Mine—and at the present depth of 75 feet, the evidence of future productiveness is as flattering as at any former period.—*Gazette.*

A BLUSH.

What a mysterious think is a blush! that a single word, a look a thought, should send that inimitable carnation over the cheek, like the soft tints of a summer sunset! Strange, too that it is only the *face*, the human face, that is capable of blushing! The hand or the foot does not turn red with modesty or shame, any more than the glove or the sock which covers it. It is the face that is the heaven of the soul! There, may be traced the intellectual phenomena, with a confidence amounting to moral certainty. A single blush should, put the infidel to shame, and prove to him the absurdity of his blind doctrine of chance.

The advice by the John Jay had considerable effect upon the New York Market. Flour immediately advanced 25 cents per barrel, and several thousand barrels changed owners. The price there on the 4th inst. was from 6 to 6½. Pork and Beef also advanced in price. No alteration was produced in the Cotton Market.

The claims of American merchants on the French Government seem at length to be placed in the way of adjustment. —A Royal ordinance has been issued to appoint a Commission for settling these claims. The same Commission will also consider the counter claims against America, and then form a basis for an equitable and final adjustment of each. The Commissioners are, Viscount Lane, President; Messrs. George Lafayette, Bellary and Delessent, Deputies: M. D. Andriffet, President of the Court of Accounts, and M. Pichor, Councillor of State.

LOTTERY GAMBLING.

Is believed by many to be one of the greatest curses that now afflict our country, the vice of Intemperance excepted. It is estimated that three or four lotteries are drawn every week, and that the schemes, varying from one to four hundred thousand dollars, annually draw from the pockets of the people several millions of dollars, which go to flush the coffers of the managers, and a host of lottery dealers. Many of the latter have elegant offices in the most populous part of the city, embaxoned with deceptive placards of splendid prizes sold or about to be sold, and it is believed that a still greater number are constantly going about among the poorer classes, seducing them with glittering stories of "prize tickets," &c. They frequently succeed to the *gullibility* of many persons who squander all the cash they can raise with the forlorn hope of drawing a prize and thus making a short cut to riches and independence. At the same time these misguided people go in debt for the necessaries of life. To this cause may be attributed a great portion of their distress and the number of insolvents that throng the courts at every term.

Under the impression that we can be of some service in allaying this lottery fever, by an exposition of its flattering delusions, we offer a PREMIUM of three volumes of the Casket for the best essay calculated to display in vivid colours the meretricious fallacies of this system of gambling. The contributions on this subject may be in the shape of essays, tales, calculations, or by any other method that will best answer the desired purpose. We are aware that a sense of duty alone would be a sufficient inducement to many to aid this cause—but it is hoped that the premiums will not be considered as detracting in the slightest degree from merits of such endeavours. The articles to be handed in, free of postage, by the 1st of February. *Sat. Eve. Post.*

(From the Albany Argus.)

FOREIGN SEEDS.

A strange predilection for European seeds seems to prevail, for which I can assign no reasonable cause. The remark applies particularly to garden seeds. I was under the influence of this infatuation myself, until repeated disappointments cured me of my folly, and led me to reflect upon the comparative value of American and foreign seeds. My reflections led to these results:

1. That the American climate is better adapted to mature seeds than that of Britain, from whence they are generally imported, with the exception, perhaps, of those belonging to the brassica or cabbage family.

2 That we are more liable to be imposed upon in the purchase of foreign than of native seeds. The American seedsman has a character at stake, and is liable to be merced in damages, if he sells bad seeds or those that are not genuine.—The foreigner who sells seeds to us is but little affected by either of the considerations.

3. Foreign seeds, if fresh when shipped, which, for the reasons just mentioned is not always the case, are very liable to be damaged, and the germinating principle destroyed by the heat and moisture of the vessel in which they are brought across the Atlantic.

Neither the melon, cucumber, kidney bean, nor many of the finer annual flowers such as balsams, coxcombs, marygolds, &c. ripen their seeds in the open ground in England. Why then prefer these immature productions to the seeds which our climate ripens in high perfection? Why not encourage the home industry of the gardener as well as of the manufacturer? I ask those who have made the experiment, have a quarter of the flower and other small seed, "imported from London," ever grown under your care?

A Damper.—A young city fop, in company with some belles of fashion was riding into the country *a pleasuring*, when they saw a poor rustic looking country lad at work by the road side. Thinking it a fine opportunity to show his *wit* to the damsels, by sporting with the poor boy's ignorance, he thus accosted him—"Can you inform me, Mr. Zebedee, how far it is to where I am going and which is the most direct road?" Poor Zebby, not at all daunted, but with the most sober and composed face said:—"If you are going to the gallows, it is but a short distance; if to the jail, it stands but a few rods this side; but if only to poverty and disgrace you are now approaching your journeys end. —As for the most direct road to either, you are now in it, and cannot miss the way. The dandy dropped his head and drove on.

A lad named Brannun, lately convicted in England of Burglary, on returning to jail, was accosted by his mother. "Well, boy, what are you to be done to?" "Hanged mother, be a good boy and don't be hanged in your best clothes."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Three men employed on the canal, were killed on Wednesday last at Mill-vile, Catharine, by the falling of a high bank while engaged in digging at its base. Two others, we are informed, were injured at the same time, and one of them severely.—[*Elmira Gazette.*

GIPSEY CRAFT.

A short time since, two ladies near Cumberwell, were accosted by a gipsey woman who told them that for a shilling each, she would show their husbands' faces in a pail of water; which being brought, they exclaimed, "why we see only our own faces!"—"Well," said the old woman, "those faces will be your husbands' when you are married"

A Tri-Coloured Book.—Carter and Hindee, of Boston, have published a history of the Three Days in Paris, made up by several eye-witnesses of the wonderful events of that brief period. It contains one hundred and ninety-seven pages, seventy-two of which are printed on *blue* paper, the same number of pages upon *white*, and the remaining fifty-three upon *red*. The design is novel in its character, and we have no doubt will contribute greatly to the sale of the book, although its other merits, for aught we know may be of an inferior order.

The person who stole, in June last, the jewels from the Lodge in this place, has at length been detected, and is now safely lodged in jail to stand his trial at the next term of the Superior Court for this county.

Washington Times.

The Pendleton Messenger tells us a very appropriate anecdote.—Two men of South Carolina had a fight. Some person came up and inquired of one of the combatants, just as it closed, what was the matter. 'O,' says he, 'nothing of much consequence—Jim——and I had a *Convention*, and I was about to *nullify* him, when he cried out *Disunion!*'

GOLIAH OF GATH.—The following account of this giant is extracted from Malcom's Bible Dictionary.

Goliah, of Gath, was 11 feet and 4 in. in height. His brazen helmet weighed 15 lbs. His target or collar affixed between his shoulders to defend his neck, about 30; his spear was 20 feet long, and weighed 58 lbs. its head weighing 38, his sword 4, his greaves on his legs 30; and his coat of mail 136; making in all 273 lbs!

Being some time since in the company of a clever farmer, a bachelor of forty; he, in the course of conversation, said to me, "Well, it always seems strange to me, how they used to forget one another so in Old Testament time?

Abraham forgot Isaac, Isaac forgot Jacob, Jacob forgot ——.' I swallowed my thoughts whole, and chewed them at another time.

Henry Clay and Francis Granger are recommended by the Boston Patriots, as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. *Lorenzo Dow* has likewise been nominated for the Presidency, to which we beg leave to add, Mrs. Ann Royall, to act as his *Vice*.

[*Camden Journal.*

Reform!—In the Navy Department, when under the direction of Mr. Southard the expenditure always overrun the appropriation—and Congress was called upon at each meeting for additional appropriations to cover the deficiency.

Under the agency of Mr. Branch, we find, that the appropriation for the Navy, have been found more than sufficient for the expenditures, and there will remain an unexpended balance probably exceeding $1,000,000, saved by an economical and legal disbursements of the public money.

Trenton Emporium.

The Legislature of New York convened on the 4th inst. Lieutenant Governor Livingston took his seat as Speaker of the Senate, and George R. Davis, Esq. was chosen speaker of the lower House.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Carson called the attention of the members to the proposition submitted by him last session, for the establishment of a branch of the United States' Mint in the gold regions of North Carolina. The committee, he stated, had not reported upon it, on account of some papers containing valuable information having been mislaid; but they were now recovered, and a measure would be based upon them.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—The Albany Argus has been furnished, from the comptroller's office, with a statement of the tolls collected on the several canals in this state.—The amount collected on the Erie and Champlain canals is *one million twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty two dollars.* This amount exceeds, by about two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars the receipts of any preceding year; a convincing proof, if proof were wanting, of the rapidly increasing enterprise and prosperity of our citizens.

The amount collected on the Oswego Canal is *twelve thousand one hundred dollars*: on the Cayuga and Seneca canals, *eleven thousand nine hundred and one dollars.* Increase in 1830 on the Erie and Champlain canals, $234,876,77; on the Oswego canal, $2,661,16; on the Cayuga and Seneca canal $3,258,38.

Total amount collected $1,053,933.

Increase in 1830—$240,796.

The amount paid this year to John B. Staats, Esq. collector at Albany, on merchandize cleared at his office for the Erie and Champlain Canals, *is two hundred and twelve thousand and twenty-seven dollars*; which is *fifty thousand six hundred and eight dollars* more than he received last year.

MILTON PRICES CURRENT,

	Per.	Ds.	Ct.	Ds.	Ct
Tobacco, fine, from	cwt,	5	50	8	00
Do. common,	"	2	00	4	50
Corn	bbl.	2	00	2	50
Wheat,	bush.	00	50	60	00
Bacon,	cwt.	7	00	9	00
Salt,	sack.	3	75	4	00
Bees Wax,	lb.	00	22	00	25
Whiskey,	gal.	00	30	00	50
RICHMOND DO.					
Tobacco,	cwt.	4	00	10	00
Wheat,	bush.	0	60	0	90
Corn,	bbl.	2	50	3	00
Whiskey, common,	gal.	00	30	00	50
PETERSB'G. DO.					
Tobacco,	cwt.	3	50	8	00
Wheat,	bush.	0	75	0	90
Corn,	bbl.	2	50	3	00

LYNCHBURG PRICES CURRENT.

Extreme prices of passed Tobacco, from

	$3 00	to	$7 00
Inferior to Common	3 00	to	4 00
Common to Good	4 00	to	5 00
Good to Fine	5 00	to	7 00
Scrips,	3 50	to	4 50
Refused	2 00	to	2 50

Inspected in the month of December, 290 hhds. passed Tobacco, 252 hhds. refused, Total 512.

Comparison of Inspections 1826—1830

	Passed.	Refused.	For insp.—	Stock
Dec. 31st, 1829.	572	198	207	428
Dec. 31st, 1830	1678	704	725	1836

The article of tobacco continues without alteration. The Domestic markets are not as brisk as they were in the month of November, and Foreign accounts to the 23d of November represent the prices as low and markets dull. The article of Flour, has improved about 12½ cents a barrel, since the last Foreign advices, We have just entered on the new year, and we take this opportunity of returning our thanks to our customers and the public, for the encouragement given us in our business, and ask a continuance of their support.

Flour	$1 00	to	4 25
Wheat			75
Corn	2 00	to	2 25
Whiskey	32	to	35
Pork	4 00	0	
Hemp	4 00	to	4 50
Bacon	6¼	to	7

MILLINERY
AND MANTUAMAKING.

MRS. Boley.—Returns her thanks to her customers for the patronage heretofore received, and would inform them and the public generally, that she has removed from her old stand and is now situated between the stores of Watkins & Johnson; where she intends keeping on hand a general assortment of

Fall & Spring Patterns,

AND WILL MAKE AND TRIM

BONNETS & DRESSES.

In the latest Fashions. From her exertions to please she flatters herself that she will merit and receive a continuance of the custom hitherto so liberally extended to her.

Milton, January 1831.—32-3m

Halifax Clerk's Office s c.

Taken up by Gunnery S. Wilbourn, Agent for Edward C. Carrington, in Halifax

county, two Estray Mares, one dark bay with black legs, supposed to be four years old next spring, about four feet ten or eleven inches high, the other a grey, about eight years old, about four feet eleven inches high, right eye glassy—the dark bay appraised to forty dollars. And the said grey mare to the sum of fifty dollars.

A Copy—Teste,

WM. HOLT, D. C.

Nov. 5th, 1830.

A SCHOOL.

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing the public that in consequence of the bad weather, the exercises of their school will not be resumed until the first day of February.

In their school, means will be used to excite a laudable spirit of education among the students, and for this purpose, rewards will be offered as incentives to study. As they design the discipline of their school to be parental corporal punishment will be restored to only in extreme cases.

Board can be had in respectable families on every moderate terms.—Price of Tuition as heretofore.

DABNEY RAINEY.
JOHN P. RAINEY.

Halifax county, Va. 1831.—32.

DYSPEPSIA
CURED AND PREVENTED.

THE Subscriber having experienced the great benefits of DR. T. SUTHERLAND'S remedy for Dyspepsia under the management of H. B. Montague, and having been instructed by him, how to cure the disease, offers his services to those [illegible] under this complaint. Application [illegible] made at his residence in Person[illegible] or by letter directed to Williamsville near which he resides. The most [illegible] Dyspepsia are, pain in the [illegible] vertigo; confusion of [illegible] of memory; disa[illegible] timidity; melancholy; irrita[illegible] pepsie; nausea; a gnawing [illegible] when empty; affection of the ner[illegible] ded with general debility and loss of energy; chiliness; affection of sight; sourness or burning in the stomach; flaulency; pressure on the stomach after meats, producing great uneasiness and distress; cold feet and hands; languor: weakness of the stomach, attended with vomiting; acid eructation: uneasiness in the throat, with pain in the side or breast; palpitation; weakness and pain in the legs; frequent and involuntary sighing; yawning; drowsiness; irregularity of the bowels; pain in the back; tremor; dysury; disturbed sleep. Those persons who are affected with any or all of the above-mentioned, and consider them evils "too grievous to be borne," are respectfully recommended to call on him who has no doubt he can cure them in a short time, as the remedy has never been known to fail in a single case.

JOHN DRAPER, *Agent for*
H. B. MONTAGUE.

Dec. 26th, 1830.

☞ JOHN DRAPER, of Person county N. C. has been instructed, and is well qualified, and duly authorized, to practice in cases of *Dyspepsia* and *indigestion*, after the manner of Doct. Sutherland's newly discovered remedies. Those will have an opportunity of calling on him, if he be within their reach. I am satisfied that none will regret the trouble or expense.

H. B. MONTAGUE, *Agent for*
DR. TALMAGE SUTHERLAND,
Of New-York.

Dec. 26 1830.

SALE.

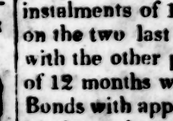
ON the second Monday in February next, it being the 14th of the month, will be sold at my plantation on the South side of Roanoke, in the county of Mecklenburg, Va. upwards of Forty

Negroes

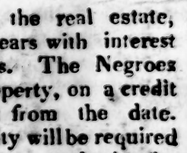
Men, Women, Girls and Boys; there is in the number a very Valuable Black Smith and a Wagoner. These Negroes are generally likely, nor is there a bad character among them. Also, the stock of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. Plantation utensils—Corn, Fodder &

Oats. Among the Horses will be found McDUFF &



TOM BROWNE with their dams and a



good looking colt by Van Tr[illegible] out of the dam of McDuff—Also a [illegible]

LAN[illegible]

On the North side of the [illegible] about 500 Acres—This land [illegible] sence, be shown by Mr. Sa[illegible] Mr. Joseph Arnold, who live in its im[illegible] ate neighborhood.

The afore mentioned property being [illegible] posed of, the sale will be adjourned to [illegible] continued at Warrenton, where will be [illegible] fered 1400 Acres of Valuable LAND, lying

within 3 miles of Warrenton, and the Houses and Lots at present occupied by the subscriber, together with the Household and

Kitchen Furniture.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will be suspended, and resumed the next fair day.

Terms of the sale—For the real estate, instalments of 1, 2 and 3 years with interest on the two last instalments. The Negroes with the other personal property, on a credit of 12 months with interest from the date. Bonds with approved security will be required by the assignees, under whose authority the sale, in all respects will be conducted. The conductors of the sale will apply the proceeds according to the directions of the assignment, and may, if they deem it expedient, dispense with, or qualify the credit in some respects, and as to same amounts, at the sale.

ROBERT H. JONES.

Warrenton, January 15th, 1831.

Milton Gazette and Roanoke Advertiser.

POETRY.

"The man that ha h not music in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with the concord of sweet sounds
Is fit for treason stratagem, and spoils."
—SHAKESPEARE.

THE OCEAN.

The following fine verses, on a truly sublime and poetic subject, we transfer, says the Atlas, from an Irish Magazine:

[illegible]eness of Heaven!
[illegible]t of power!
[illegible] is thy victim,
[illegible]ipwreck's thy dower!
[illegible]ces and jewels
[illegible]ley and sea,
[illegible]nners
[illegible]ce!
[illegible]Pearles
[illegible]s mines,
[illegible]h that far down
[illegible] deep waters shrines?
Thy proud waves that cover
The conquering west—
Thou fling'st them to death
With one heave of thy breast.
From the high hills that view
Thy wreck making shore,
When the bride of the mariner
Shrieks at thy roar;
When, like lambs in the tempest,
Or mews in the blast;
O'er thy ridge-broken billows
The canvass is cast.—
How humbling to one
With a heart and a soul,
To look on thy greatness
And list to its roll;
To think how that heart
In cold ashes shall be,
While the voice of Enternity
Risas from thee.
Yes! where are the cities
Of Thebes and of Tyre;
Swept from the nations
Like sparks from the fire;
The glory of Athens,
The splendour of Rome;
Dissolved—and forever—
Like dew in thy foam.
But thou art almighty,
Eternal—sublime—
Unweakened—unwasted—
Twin brother of Time!
Fleets, tempests, nor nation's
Thy glory can bow,
As the stars first beheld thee,
Still chainless art thou!
But hold! when thy surges
No longer shall roll,
And that firmament's length
Is drawn back as a scroll;
Then—then shall the spirit
That sighs by thee now,
Be more mighty—more lasting,
More chainless than thou.

A WIT AT REPARTEE.

A man renown'd for repartee,
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling;
Will thrust a dagger at your breast,
And say he wounded you in jest,
By way of balm for healing.

MISCELLANY.

[From the New York Courier and Enquirer.]

Mrs. Anne Royal. On Saturday, we had a visit from this singular woman. Her first salutation was, "Oh! you rogues! you rogues! what have you been doing? what have you been saying? Well! no matter you are very clever fellows after all." [illegible]e us a long account of her [illegible] the Blue Skins, &c. &c. [illegible] write us when any thing [illegible]er travels worth noticing. [illegible] hands a late volume of her [illegible]om Alabama" which contain a [illegible]t deal of curious matter.

During the last ten years, Mrs. Royall [illegible] tumbled about through the world, met [illegible] many rebuffs and a good deal of in[illegible]. These things have had an effect upon her temper, and prejudiced many persons against her. She is also well advanced in years, and sometimes her health is not good. Notwithstanding all this, we will venture to say that no one can read the following letter, without being satisfied that she possesses talents which under other circumstances, would have given her a place in the first ranks in society. The eloquence, the point, the accuracy, the pathos, of the following production, would do honor to any writer. We are serious and we believe our readers will be so too when they read it:—

19*th December*, 1817.

I had been in my apartment but a short time when I was called to supper, which was excellent, considering the eternal clatter of this woman's tongue. I was silent, all her obselete politeness notwithstanding; and, it was "would I be *hope* to this, and would I be *hope* to that?" During our repast, I showed by my looks, as much as possible, my abhorence of her conduct; and the moment I had finished my supper, I retreated once more to my chamber, I called for more wood and stired up my fire and having given orders relative to my horse and dismissed my servant, I fell into the following train of reflections on the nature and character of woman! "Yes I know that would come next," you will say. Very well; you guessed right for once.

It is said that woman is the last—best—Gift of the Creator. She is celebrated by poets—by historians—extolled by travellors—and by all authors, both ancient and modern, is allowed to excel the other in every virtue that dwells in the human heart. Women are renowned for wit, learning, taste, and talents. Park, Ledyard, Weld, Liancourt, and many others, have proclaimed aloud to the world the obligations they are under to women, who at the hazard of their lives flew to their assistance in the hour of danger. When abandoned to despair, afflicted with disease, famine, and, in death—woman, "lovely woman," stood before them; and like an angel, dispelled their fears, relieved their wants, and soothed their sorrows. The Duke of Liancourt, who narrowly escaped the guillotine in France, and who owed his life to the friendship of a woman, has drawn their character with a master's hand. "Their friendship," he says, "is inviolable, their fidelity unshaken, their courage invincible. They are intimidated by no difficulty and bid defience to dangers. Aimable woman! When man desponds, she animates him with new hopes—when he is sick, she ministers unto him—when in distress, she comforts him, bids him live, and makes him in love with himself. And well can she soothe and comfort him: she is all patience all fortitude. The endearment of her smiles the melting accents of her voice, and her bewitching softness, beguile him of his sorrows, and makes his prison a palace! In short, it would be endless to enumerate examples of that decided superiority of women over men in acts of benevolence.

But, fair and softly—who are the objects of this divine excellence?—Man—*not* woman—not their own helpless, friendless, cheerless forlorn sex—but *men*, who by their nature and constitutions are every way better calculated to bear misfortunes. "But this preference which is manifested towards man, almost to the exclusion of their own sex in redressing their grievances, is founded in nature, from which they cannot deviate." I admit it—I make every allowance for that immutable law that pervades the material world. I would not dissolve it if I could, and particularly that mutual predilection that the sexes have for each other, independently of moral obligation. In my judgment it is the basis of all our social happiness. The result, then, from this view of the case is, that this irrestible influence, flowing from necessity, reflects neither praise nor blame on the female character. But does it follow that this impulse, which discovers itself in acts of such noble generosity towards men, should dispose them to a contrary course of conduct towards their own sex? I presume not. At most, it leaves them free to avoid doing them harm. If they choose not to relieve their sufferings they could pass on as the Priest and the Levite did of old. But no—cruel woman does not immitate those holy men, and much less the good Samaritan. When woman is the subject, woman is all hostilita, either directly or indirectly, in public, in private, in adversity, in prosperity, in the palace, in the cottage: in all alike a deep rooted malignity seem to prevail! In the most civilized nations, history affords us a most lamentable evidence that the *general* tenor of woman to her own sex, is envious, deceitful, malicious, haughty, bitter, insolent, revengeful, treacherous, implacable. However specious they may carry themselves, while in each other's presence, no sooner do they turn their backs, than *most* of them indulge more or less in some species of detraction, from the sly insidious hint to broad assertion.

I never in my life witnessed an assembly of women, great or small, but indulged in that most hateful of all vices, slander of her own sex!

What a picture you will say of woman—yet my dear sir, all this your candor will admit!

Were you not present once when the news of the unfortunate——— ——was announced?—I think you were. It was then you saw the true character of woman. It is needless to repeat the peals of artillery discharged from their tongues upon the unfortunate. I recollect well, and so might you, the whole posse, with rage (instead of pity for the frailty of the sex) in their looks; they hunted down their prey, more like blood bounds than human beings, and the forlorn sufferer was spurned from society! This is a pretty general case.

Whither was this unfortunate to go?—seduced!—betrayed!——abandoned!——by whom?——By man——by man who was designed to protect her. Inhuman villian! He robbed her of that "which not enriches him, and makes her poor indeed." Poor, forlorn, and friendless as thou art, thou needest not go to thy own sex for shelter. As well might thou apply to the savage beasts of prey. What then?—Go to man?—O no. He is the cause of all thy wo! An outcast must thou roam, unpitied and forgot.

All this time not a word of reproach is uttered against the seducer: This is strange. "But he is a wicked profligate, unworthy of respect, and ought to be banished society." No such thing!! He is received into company—he is invited to all our parties!—nay he is a *greater* favorite than ever with the ladies. Oh, he! not for his virtue I presume; but for what all thinking people will concur in, viz: a similarity of taste—depravity of heart—and, above all, that secret something which is paramount to all motive and resists education.

But I deny that this innate principle, which is involuntary, acts as an incentive to cruelty to their own sex, which is voluntary. Does it bind them hand and foot? Does it control the facilities of the mind? Thousands of females come to a miserable end, not beg the cruelty of man, but by the savageness of her own sex. These unhappy sufferers, without house or home! without friends! destitute! driven out from society! doomed to roam through winter's storms!—perhaps without clothes to put on or bread to eat! I weep for you! it is all I can do? May the God of mercy have mercy on you. Long long, heavily will ye have to suffer in a world where repentance is vain! Your sorrows are without hope!!!

But you will say, what would I have ladies to do?—Take such persons into their houses, associate with them? They would be thought no better.—"Every one is known by their company." Yes—if they repent, I would not only take them into my house, but into my bosom.—I would wipe the tears from their eyes,—I would soothe their sorrows and support them in the trying hour; I would divide my last morsel with them!!

For those who would not repent, if they are hungry, I would feed them; if they were naked I would clothe them: and much more, if they were sick would I minister unto them I would admonish them, and I would then have done. What did our Saviour? I would not revile them; I would not persecute them. Good night! I beg pardon, once more, for troubling you with a long letter, I was led on by my feelings.

AGRICULTURAL.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint.
Agricolas! [VIRGIL.
That man is blest who knows his own estate,
And tills his land regardless of the great.

GRAPES OF THE SECOND GROWTH.

MR. SMITH: *Columbia, S. C. Dec.* 24, 1830

Dear Sir,—Seeing in your most valuable agricultural journal of the 17th inst. No. 49, a short article entitled 'Grapes of the second growth," I presumed it would not be unacceptable to some of your readers to have the mode of producing them at pleasure. To those who raise grapes for the table, it must be an advantage to be able to obtain them late in the fall as well as at the usual season.

To attain this object, nothing more is necessary than to induce in the summer, the growth of the buds intended by nature to furnish fruit the following year. This is very easily done with a vigorous vine; but not with a weak one, and if it could be done, it seems to me that it would be unadvisable to attempt it, lest the vine be materially injured by it. Even with very strong vines it would not be proper, perhaps, to induce such a growth on more than one or two branches of a vine.

After the vines has bloomed, at the usual season, and the fruit is formed, select one or more strong and well grown shoots of the present spring's growth, and prune them as you would in the winter prune the shoots of the preceding year's growth, taking particular care to suppress all the side shoots or interleavs, as also the fruit of those branches. The effect of this will be that the buds which but for this operation would have remained dormant till the next spring, will grow and produce fruit which will ripen one month or two later than that on the other parts of the vine. It is easily conceived that such an operation may be injurious, in this that the buds of this second growth may not be sufficiently matured to produce a good crop the following year, and for this reason, I think it advisable to take only one branch or two of a vine, and suppress it altogether in the following winter pruning. When, however, as was the case this fall, no severe frosts occur till very late, such second growth may be sufficiently ripe to be treated as the rest of the vine. The cultivator will, however, exercise his judgement on the propriety of this. Vigorou vines only, as I said above, are to be subjected to this process. Those which have succeeded best with me are, my Madeira, which bears it without any apparent injury, and also the Isabella. These are the only two kinds on which I have tried the experiment except on weak white grapes on which it failed; but I can see no reason why other strongly growing vines would not likewise bear it. It is to avoid the growth of these buds that writers on the subject of the vine (in this country) recommended not to top the shoots of the vine, unless it be done very late, when the fruit is nearly ripe, and with a view to promote its maturity, an effect which I doubt much is promoted by the operation. This was not, at first, discovered by an act of design, but rather by an accidental one. Many years since I was induced to top the bearing shoots of some of my vines with a view to promote the growth and maturity of the fruit. I failed in my object but obtained a second crop which matured, however, unequally and not sufficiently well for wine, though the grapes gave me a succession of fine fruit for the table. I have since occasionally performed the necessary operation, which is merely to cut the top of the shoot down to four or five buds, taking off at the same time, as stated before, all the interleavs or side shoots. If you think, sir the above of consequence enough to have a place in the American Farmer, insert it and believe me with respect, your obedient servant. N. HERBEMONT.

Negro Cunning.—Two negroes travelling together, one of them picked up a piece of money. The other says to him, "What dat you pic up dare, Sambo?" "Dollar, Pompey." "Well jes lef'em down again. I ony put em dare to try you."

DANVILLE REPORTER, AND *Roanoke Commercial Gazette.*

THE Establishment of the INDEPENDENT STATESMAN, having been transferred to us, by its former conductor, and we having stipulated to fulfil his engagements with his subscribers, the paper will be continued under the same name, until the expiration of the volume now in a course of publication; after which time, we design publishing, on a sheet of the same size of the "Statesman," a Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled, DANVILLE REPORTER AND ROANOKE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

When we took charge of the Establishment, the subscription to the paper was found to be so small, as to render an addition not only desirable, but absolutely essential to sustain its publication:—It is therefore, with the view of giving our paper a more extensive circulation, and of enabling us to continue its publication, that we submit this Prospectus to an enlightened, high-minded and liberal public. In doing so, we are well aware of the responsibility of our undertaking: We know that the Press, when properly conducted, has a most happy and beneficial influence upon society; but, on the other hand, when diverted from its legitimate sphere, and the *instrument* of a party and sectarian dogmas, it becomes, not only a *burden*, but a *curse* greatly to be deprecated. Such being our impressions, we proceed, in a concise manner, to give the principles which will govern us in our Editorial capacity:

In principle, we, like most other Editors, profess to be REPUBLICANS; but of that stamp, who believe it the imperious duty of the *few*, implicitly to bow to the voice of the *many*, when fully and legitimately expressed. And although it is not designed that ours shall be a *party* paper, or filled with political disquisitions to the exclusion of what we may deem more important matter, yet we shall, so long as the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, discharges the duties of his trust consistently with our ideas of a Popular Government, lend him our hearty though feeble support. We are perfectly aware, that, upon most political questions, the thinking part of the community have already come to some definite conclusion; and we are not so presumptuous as to suppose, that any thing we may say, would have the least tendency to change the determination of a single individual.—Therefore, we shall consider it more our duty to give to our readers true accounts of the action of the public will, upon those subjects, than to harrass them with partian essays of our own, in favor of one to the prejudice of the other party. Thus it will be seen, that whilst our paper will embody in its columns a sufficiency of political matter to render it interesting to that class of readers, it will also contain a full portion of Domestic and Foreign news, as well as of Literary and Scientific selections: and, in fine no pains or exertions will be spared, to make it a vehicle of news both pleasing and useful

JOSEPH HOLDERBY JR.
EDWIN G. CABNISS,

Danville, Va. Dec. 1830.

CONDITIONS.—Three Dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of first number. No subscription received for a less term than six months.

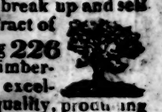
LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Milton Post Office, the 1st Jan. 1831. Those inquiring for them will please say they are advertised.

M. KENYON P. M.

B	M
Miss Lucy A. Bennett,	Nancy Mitchel,
David Brandon,	Elijah Moton,
Isaac P. Borden,	Tillotson McCain,
James Bradford,	O.
C.	Marshall Osborn,
James B. Cottrell,	Sherard Owen,
Henry M. Clay, 2	P.
William Chiles,	John H. Perkins 2
Hardy M. Cryer,	Daniel A. Penick,
Bryant Ceaymote,	Morris Piles,
D.	Peter Powell,
Elisha Dodson,	Thomas Pope,
Rhoda Durrett,	Abraham Pope,
John Daniel,	R.
F.	John C. Richards,
James Farley,	S.
G.	Sanford G. Slayton
Jeremiah Graves,	Spencer,
Thomas Gunter,	T.
James P. Garland,	Matthew Terry, 3
H.	P. H. Thomas 3
William Herring,	Thomas Trotter,
Joseph Haden,	Mary A. Tillman,
Joycey Hughes,	U.
J.	George Underwood,
Uriah Jeffreys,	V.
K.	Bethevel, Vincent,
Benjamin Kirby,	Allin Vance,
L.	Jacob Vanhook,
A. Lowry,	Maurice Vaughn,
John Leeson,	W.
Beverly Lindsey,	John P. White,
Thomas Lovely,	John Walton,
Wm. M. West	
Paraman Wilkins.	

LAND FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber, intending to break up and sell off, now offers for sale the Tract of land where he now lives containing 226 ACRES, mostly wood land, well timbered, with a never failing spring of excellent water. This land is of good quality, producing Corn, Wheat, Cotton and Tobacco, equal to any in this section of country. It has been lately settled,

consequently the buildings are new; consisting of a framed dwelling house, 32 by 18, not entirely finished; with a good Kitchen, smoke house, Tobacco Barnes &c. It lies immediately on the road leading from the Red House to Caswell Court-House, one and a half miles above the former place, and seven miles from Milton. Any one wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by applying to me or in my absence, to Dr. John McAden, living in the neighbourhood. I will sell a good bargain, and receive in payment young negroes at fair valuation. Should anyone buy that would wish a larger quantity of land, two other small tracts, one on each side, joining that can be had on good terms.

DAVID G. BRANDON.

Dec. 28th 1830.—30-1m.

☞The Editor of the Roanoke Advocate, will please insert the above Adv: four times and forward the account to this office for payment.

CASH STORE.

HERND[illegible] moved to [illegible] Post office are now [illegible] former assortment, a[illegible]

WINTE[illegible]S.

Having made their purchases [illegible] the best markets, and being resolved, for the future, to sell for CASH only, they flatter themselves, that they can adapt their prices to the pressure of the times. They present their thanks to the public for the patronage heretofore received, and invite them to call and examine their stock.

Milton, January, 6th 1831.

A CARD.

JESSE OWEN returns his thanks to his Customers and his friends generally, for their patronage—he still continues his shop at the OLD STAND, opposite the Post-Office; where he has, and will continue to keep a general assortment of

SADDLES,
BRIDLES & HARNESS,

of every description; which he will sell for CASH; and to *punctual* customers, on a short credit.

☞The Year having closed, he earnestly solicits those indebted to him, to call and discharge their accounts:—as those to whom he is indebted, for his *materials*, expect payment. He hopes that this request will supercede the necessity of a *personal* application.

January, 3d 1831.—30-tf.

SALE OF NEGROES.

IN pursuance of the Will of the late Roger Atkinson, the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the Store of Early & Owen, in the County of Halifax Va. on Thursday, the 3d day of February,

Seven Likely Young Negro

Men, one woman and a boy. Terms cash, Virginia Money.

THOMAS P. ATKINSON,
Exor. of *R. Atkinson dec'd.*

January 6th 1831.

WASHINGTON TIMES.

THE Printing Establishment of this office is for sale, and may be had at a bargain. It is well supplied with all the materials necessary for conducting a newspaper and for job printing. Part of the letter in common use is new. Editors with whom we exhange will please extend to us the courtesy of giving this two or three insertions.

Washington, N. C. Nov. 27, 1830.

SOUTH-CAROLI[illegible] JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL CHARLESTON RACES, will commence over the Washington Course, on Tuesday, the 22d day of February, on which day the splendid CUP and COVER given by the citizens now in the possession of the Treasurer will be contended for if challenged on the day previous. Free for any horse &c. two mile heats.

Second Day	4 Mile Heats.
Third Day	3 Mile Heats.
Fourth Day	2 Mile Heats.

This Day, free for Colts, Fillies and Geldings under five years old.

WEIGHTS FOR EACH DAY.

For aged Horses,		126 lbs.
Do.	6 years old	120 lbs.
Do.	5 do.	115 lbs.
Do.	4 do.	102 lbs.
Do.	3 do.	80 lbs.
Do.	2 do.	A feather.

Mares, Fillies and Geldings to be allowed 3 lbs.

ABRAHAM MILLER,
JOHN S. ASHE,
G. H. CARROLL,
P. J. PORCHER,
J. M. HUGER,
W. J. WIGG. } Stewards.

The Club will also give fifty dollars, the entrance money to be added, on each of the above days for a second race. On the first, second and third days, free for any horse, &c. two mile heats, $10 entrance. On the third day for untrained horses, only one mile heats, $5 entrance.—The horses, &c. for these races to be entered with the Stewards, between the first and second heats of the main races only; and be at the post ready for starting immediately after it is concluded.

December 14th, 1830.

HANDBILLS & BLANKS,

Neatly executed, to order, with promptness and despatch.